Business Notices.

Wed Goods from the wroch of the steamship Hambook, have been attacking across of ladies at Haroncount & Landbook, have been attacking across of ladies at Haroncount & Landbook, No. 5t Broadway, and they have just opened another lot at even greater bereats then even. Their stock long for almost all kinds, as Nike Shawes, blooms Woolen Onlands.
Mareilles Quilta, Table Damaska Naplans &c., An., also great a reduction in prices that no lesty can believe the content of airy of the articles; for although the price is so reduced the goods are not hipored—signal; souled as lik. We cannot encurarie all the articles but will meet be a for Thee black Silks at No. a yard; fine Shirting Linean 21 a year, fine Wholes Blands & T.S. a year; fine Shirting Linean 21 a year, in the chapter little of the world of for 1, the French Black Sombaties at 6, heartful Window Desponses & a pair; and elegant Lone Braperian, usually sold at Silvard & Sperg pair, for Silvand everything also in preparation. La service would evoid the greatest crowd and have the loss choice of godie, or the speeds got mixed up. Remember the place—Hirraccook & Landbook and the former in the place—Hirraccook & Landbook and the course Linean de a pair of the first less years the clerks got way, or the speeds got mixed up.

MERRIMAC AND COCHECO STYLES PRINTS-WIDE

CLOTHS - Just received, a large lot of the above Frank of age of sans, which will be sold at 65 cents cash.

HAMLIN, RUDHMORE & Co., Nos. 64 and 65 Liberty st.

Wet Linen Sheeting and Shirting, Wet Damasks, Replins and Towline. Wet Doyline Harft, Ac., &c., at greater burgains than ever before offered in this city.

N. B.—The above goods are wernamed all pure linen and second.

A. G. Conav. Non. 17 and 37 3dex.

AGGIAN PIANOS.—A full assortment of T. Gillicar's & Co's marivaled Pience. Alog S D. Smith's Melodeous supersorte all others manufactured. For sale at the great Pisno and Monte Petallishment No SS Breadway. "Let us Speak of a Man as we find Him." Words

James Charmones; Music by J. R. Thomas. Price. 25 cents. It into the Buckley's with great appliance. Just published by Honace. Waykun No 533 Recedure: GREAT CENTRAL RAILBOAD LINE-CANADA ROL GHEAT CENTRAL KAILBOAD LANE—CANADA RANDA RAND DOTE FROM NIAGAR FALLS TO DETROIT—Passengers going West can on Monday next, take the new short route via kinest Western Railway to Chicago and the Madesippi and aroid the long and rectations journey around the South shore of Lave Erie For through tiekets or feeight, apply at the only office of the Lins, No. 1/3 Breadway, corner of Courtlandes.

Davis Chark, Agent.

THE SYRUP OF GINSENG.—Every age and century has a wonderful decovery and great men. The honor of the 19th must, are probably with he accorded to Dr. Coulase, to his discovery of the Syrap of Gussen, so unrivated in 12 cure of ough and dolds. For sain by Wilson, Fairname & Co., Nos. 45 and 45 Handwer 45.

Also, by CHAS. H. BING. Nos. 192 Broadway and 40 REVOLUTION AMONG THE ESQUIMAUX! - WAR IN HE NORTH POLE!! - It is a fact that Barker's Tomique can region THE NORTH FOLE !- It is a feel that Barker's Tomique can region the locks which have fallen from the human head. Frice 25 outs Sed averye late. Friendleys Dopol. Barker's Ladles' Hair Dees ing Katahishment. No. 450 Breckway.

g Establishment, No. 452 Hordway.

To MANUPACTURERS OF STRAW HATS.—We are required to supply SEWING MACHINES appellally fitted up for Blade Screw Hats in superior style. The Machines fold the hinding on see sign and edited is beautifully, with great rapid by and perfect M. Sissen & Co. No. 323 Broadway. I M. Siscer & Co. N. da Brown Prantairy and "Uncide N.L.W. MUSIC.—" Oh I'se so Wicked," and "Uncide Tont, Religion," by G. C. Howard as sung in the moral Drama of Breile Tont's Cabin, 25 cents such. The Hot Corn Girl, as sung in the acral Brann of "Little Kuy, or the Hot Corn Girl, by Yraf Vanderweyde, 25 cents. Vanderweyde/Sift Polita, for 18%, 25 cents. The Flower Queen Schottlich, by H. F. Mothews, 26 cents. In published, by

HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s unrivaled Planos, with and without the Rollan, in large quantities and at very great bargain and South's Melodeons, very low. Also, a great variety of secon hand Plance, at BERRY & GORDON'S, No 227 Broadway, Publishe DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES, GAYLER'S PAPENT

ROBERT M. PATRICE is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Guifar's impenetrable defi-ance locks and cross leves the best as face and inches combined in the world. Dippt, No. 192 Pearl et., one door below Ma den-ans-FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers,

Citaton Hall, No. 101 Nessant-st., New-York

More Testimony from Alabama in favor of Dr. HOOFEARD'S CREMENTED CREMEN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M.
JACKSON, Philodelphia. The greatest known remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspeysia, Jounnese, Nerveus Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, &c. &c.

Disease & Green, Alexandria, Alm. Sept. 3, 1522 said "We have
taken palse to introduce your German Bitters, and we find it to be a

SEWING MACHINES .- All persons making, selling or SEWING MACHINES.—All persons making, selling or the point, are hereby cautioned against infringing my Original Patent, granted Sept. 10 11-51, as all infringers will be held responsi-ble saccoting to law. The tollowing persons are licensed to manu-facture and sell Sewing Machines, under my said patent, in Messra, Wheeler, Wilson & Co., Grover, Baker & Co., the American Mag-netic Sewing Machine Co., and A. Barthulf, of New York, Nichola & Blus and J. A. Lerow, Boston, Messra, Woolfredge, Keene & Moore, Lynn, Miss; 1 and A. B. Howe, of New York, Nichola Ett. & Howe, Ju., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 808 Broadway, New York, and No. 53 Hanover at., Boston. Sept. 8, 1859.

SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC.-Th

SEWING MACHINES. - GROVER, BAKER & Co., No.

DR. HOBENSACK AGAIN.—The success of his WORM Syrge and Liver Pills has caused a person to imitate them; but beware of quacks' nostrous. The following will above you one of the many thousand curve performed by Hornward No. Syrges. Ma. J. N. Hotensack are performed by Hornwards wown yow and gratically for the wenders your Worm Syrap has done for my labe. It Mr. J. N. Robensack: I caunot but express my joy and gratitions for the wonders your Worm Syrup has done for any babe. It
has been a peer, suffering puny moutal almost from its shith. All
the kind care and emissing of its fond, affectionate mother, with all
the medicine proscribed by skilful physicians gave me builtink hope
that it would not fall a pray to death, as two of our dear babes had,
This hoy seemed to be plaing away, but when my wife obtained
your Worm Syrup, she gave it but two tesspoonsful when two
frightfully large wome came from it; the next day five more; very
some even more—making fourteen in all twelve inches long, from a
child 30 months old, by taking but half a bottle of your Syrup, to
camed recommend it too highly to my friends. Your, &c.

Ov. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., Now-York, Agout for
the Eastern States.

HAR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory

for these articles is removed to No. 233 Broadway, opposite to the Park, where he has the best accommodations in the world for she application of his famous Hist Dye, and the sales of his newly-in-vented Wigs and Toupees. Nine private rooms all on one deor. In a head of Hair to which CRISTADORO'S EXCEL

stok Dvs has been applied, no fibre darker or lighter than the rest will be found. Most other dves give a streaky appearance to the hair but this imparts a uniform black or brown, as rich as assure's own. Sold and privately applied. No. 6 Astor House. REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.—A Boston Remedy:
26 cents a box. With this remedy in the bones, a physician, in plus
cases out of ten, is no celless. For it is itself a real house doctor? An
fundlies it is always tencessary, for the slightest cut or necessita, the
deepness these wound or scald, or severe burn, are at once relieved by
the statement Lakson, and C. V. Chickenska S. Co., Agents would be
it was corner Lakson, and C. V. Chickenska S. Co., Agents would by

TR. JAMES McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP .-TR. JAMES McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP—
This invaluable Syrap, which is untirely superable in its composition, has been employed with wonderful success for many years in the cure of diseases of the air passages and langs. The most common diseases of these organ are—irritation and inflammation of the moreous membrane which lines the air tubes of the throat, windyips and langs. For any of these forms of disease, whether showing themselves as cough, tickling of the throat, some of rightness in the throat, spitting of blood, difficulty of breathing, hortenness or lose of rolles, and bettle fever, its use will be attended with the happiest results. It is recommended as one of the best and asfest medicines for all forms of brenchitis and consumption. No landarum or preparation of epitum, in easy shape, in this Syrup. Price (is pint builties) 41. For sale by the principle apolitecaries in the city, and by A Cusiman & Co., No. 122 Fairco-et., up stairs. Up-town orders may be left at the Metropolitan Post-Office, No. 162 2th st., opposite the Bible House.

The Sectit Weekley Teventon.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE .- Our Semi-Weekly

THE MADISON ROBBERT-A Robbed Man Seeking THE MADISON ROBBERY—A Robberd Man Socking Protection from the Robbers! I—The robbery in Madison on the 4th inst., was a very strange affair to happen in that peaceable, moral town. Two young men entered the house of Mr. Goff, (who is an infirm, aged map, and he and his wife were all that were in the house,) about 12 o'clock at night, with pistol and dirk, and demanded his money. The old man fied for his life up stairs. The wife cried murder; one of the men knocked har down, and several of her fingers were badly out in the affray. The robbers broke open a trunk and took from it \$800—one half in gold, the other in bank notes. As soon as the robbers left the house, the old man and wife went about half a mile to stop for the rest of the night, (as they were so frightened they dare not stay in their own house, they met a young man in the street, a relative, and told him they had been robbed, and that Mrs. Goff was badis wounded. The young man invited them to his house, and him they had been robbed, and that Mrs. Goff was backy wounded. The young man invited them to his home, and the three went quietly to bed without giving any alarm? which circumstance caused suspicion to rest upon the young man. He was arrested the day but one after, and before night confessed the abominable crime, told of his pracedate, and where the money was hidden. [New-Haren Register.

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1854 Will be ready for delivery on Monday, the 16th instant.

In addition to the usual Astronomical Calculations and Calendar pages, the Almanac for this year will contain THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Executive and Judicial-names of the Cohmet Officers, Supreme Court Judges-a list of the Members of the United States Senate and toekr terms of office-a list of the Members of the House of Espte-

ACCTURA AND THE UNITED STATES-Diplematic Correspondence between Chev. Hulsenann, Ans. trien Charge at Washington, and Sequetary Marcy in regard to the Korna affair at Frayene

CHEA AND THE UNITED STATES-The proposed Tripartite Treaty and Diplomatic Correspondence of Messrs. Webster, Everett, Commpton, Lord John Russell, &c.

THE JAPANESE EXPEDITION—
A brief account of the Expedition to Japan, under command of Commodore Perry, by Bayard Taylor, who accompanied the Engedition

A powerful and brilliant Oration by Victor Hugo.

The Inaugurat Address of President Parice.

FIXED FACTS IN AGRICULTURE—
A page containing many valuable facts and bints for the consideration of Factors.

M. TIGNAL FINANCIS—
Recrips and Kappandinus of the United States Government
the head year coding June 20, 115M, and the estimated root
and expenditures for the year entiting June 20, 1854.

sed expenditures for the pear entiting Jone 19, 1854

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES—
The length capital stock, cost of construction, gross and not extraine, he, of all the Halfrends in the United States.

THE CHYSTAL PALACE ... An Editorial Article on the Enhibition for the Industry of AM A AND TURKEY-

GOVERNMENTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES FOR 1854lable containing a list of the States Copicals, Governor or of meeting of Legislatures. Time of holding Annual El-

POPULAR VOTE YOR PRESIDENT in 1850, 1848, and 1844.

CTION RETURNS from every State in the Union, care ion whise and compared with mornes is while a least of the White Alexand is copies 12; conte \$1 per dozen \$7 per hundred. Posturas is copies 12; conte \$1 per dozen \$7 per hundred. Posturas is copies. Orders respectfully solidating \$1 will receive 13 copies. Orders respectfully solidating \$1 will receive 13 copies. Orders Posturas Office New York.

Tribut 8 Office, New York.

New-Dork Daily Cribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whalever is intended his leseration must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—non necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good fath. cannot undertuke to return rejected Communications

NEWS.—Any person scholing as important news, either by Telegraph, Mail, or otherwise, will be illevally paid, provided it is used by as.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRISUNE of this week must be handed in to day. We printed \$1,600 copies last week, and will be compelled to print still more this week. An advertisement now published in THE TRIBUSE-Daily, Weekly and Semi Weekly-once, receives a circulation of

In the Senate, yesterday, several private bills were taken up, and passed. Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from New-York against paying for the Amistad slaves; also, a petition from New-York praying Congrees to separate the Government from all connection with Slavery : he also laid on the table, to be printed, an amendment to the Nebraska bill. Mr. HAMLIN, from the Select Committee on French Spoliation Claims, reported a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 to pay them. After a short Executive Session, the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives, after the reading

of the journal, the Senate's resolution for a Joint Committee to make some suitable acknowledgment to Captains Crighton, Stouffer and Law, for their gallant conduct in rescuing the passengers of the steamship San Francisco, was concurred in. The Committee on the Judiciary made a report on the resolution offered by Mr. EWING, proposing an amendment to the Constitution as to the mode of electing President and Vice-President of the United States. The amendment proporcs to abtlish the intervention of Electors and destroys the general ticket system, by dividing the States into the same number of districts as each State has Senstors and Representatives, on which a debate arose which continued until the expiration of the morning hour. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, when Mr. Walsh, of New-York, obtained the floor, and proceeded to address the House at considerable length in vindication of the "noble, chivalrons and self-sacrificing Demo-"eratic party," against the assaults of the "desporate, disloyal Whigs, the spur-heeled negroes and abolitionists, whose hearts and purposes were as black as the faces of the percea." Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, requested Mr. WALSH to explain the difference between a New-York "Hard" and satisfactory explanation, when Mr. CUTTING flew to the rescue, and gave Mr. SMITH the required information. At 4 o'clock the Committee rose, and the House

The steamship Arabis, from Liverpool for Boston, with one week's later intelligence from Europe, is now in her eleventh day out, and is fully due at Halifax.

THE TRIBUNE of yesterday gave the only complete secount of the frightful disaster on the Harlem Rallroad the day before, whereby two men were killed and several others injured. We give this morning the evidence and verdict of the Coroner's Inquest. They hold the occurrence to have been purely accidental, and blame no one.

We give this morning the conclusion of the Lutener examination, from which it will be seen that the Jury acquit Mr. and Mrs. Hays, saying in their verdiet that Dr. L. came to his death by the hands of some person to them unknown.

Mr. Alden, chief mate of the ship Staffordshire, arrived at Boston yesterday. His account of the loss of this vessel is substantially as before stated.

The Erie War was continued yesterday by the rioters, who had the cowardly meanness to send their wives and other feminine dependents to burn down the Railroad bridges within the limits of that borough, and so escape the apprehended legal penalties of Arson by hiding behind female garments. And this new infamy, be it remembered, like several preceding it, has been committed not only in violation of the natural rights of property but in express and-flagrant defiance of an injunction of the U.S. Supreme Court. If we had any Executive at Washington, this ostentatious and persistent interruption of the Mails and contempt for the Federal Judiciary would at once be repressed by the strong hand; but with a cypher in the White il use, and no head to the Government, we must for a ile submit to see Anarchy and Arson triumphant.

RAILROADS IN CONGRESS.

It would be idle to seem blind to the fact that the at controlling influence at Washington this winier is that of the Railroad interest; in other words, that support will be given to or withheld from this or that measure according to the prospect that "my bill" for cutting a Railroad through "my district," at the cost of the Public Lands, is to be advanced or retarded by such vote. The Western Member who gets the most land appropriated or pledged in such manner as to promote the local interests of his constituents will be regarded as having achieved a great success, no matter what his course on other questions.

Now we are favorable to Railroads generally, and most of all to the great Pacific Road. So long as the Public Lands are held and bartered as merchandise, we hall not blindly fight the policy of granting Lands in

the prompt settlement of each arabic quarter-section of Dollars. We might give some details of the cost miles of its route, securing an abundance of travel and transportation from the hour of its completion. We cannot help seeing that these bored for him was that there was no article produced in this country Hallroad Grants are this day the main obstacle to the pareage of the Homestead bill, whereby many thou. his duelling This man has lived among us for years, sands of destitute families would be made welcome to unfailing Homes. Meantime Soldiers of 1812, Seamon of all Wars, and hundreds more of straw efficies are pushed focward by the swarm of speculators who made such fortunes out of the purchase and sale of the Mexican War Bounty Land Warrants, and who are now preparing for another harvest, to which the Railroad jobbers are quite likely to help them. We may misread the signs of the times but we fear there is no hope for the Free Land bill at this Session.

We are faverable to Railreads generally, but the greatest and most beneficent of them first. That is truly a National work only to be seasonably constructed by National sid. In the States, Rallroads will somehow get constructed about as fast as they can be sustained; but seroes the backbone of the Continent. through wild and savage regions, scantily watered and almost woodless it were idle to hope for the prompt construction of a Railroad by private enterprise. Even if it were morally certain to pay at once, the capital required is beyond the ability of any pricate company that could probably be raised for such a purpose.

We do not stremuously object to helping Railroads with Land, though it would seem every way more politic and manly to extend aid in the shape of Money. The subtlety that pronounces grants of Land for such objects constitutional, but grants of Money unautherized, is unworthy even of a thought; and he who can find authority for Federal aid to a Railroad runping through his own orchard, but none for one destined to unite Eastern with Western North America, and immensely diminish the sost time and risk of Mail and Military communication between the Pacific and the Atlantic, is impervious to the light of Reason and deaf to the call of Consistency.

We rejoice in the rapid and vast increase of Railroads. whether in the East or in the West, for they tend to diffuse the blessings of Intelligence, Refinement, Comfort and Thrift wherever they penetrate. We are willing to see them aided by grants of Public Lands; but we protest against that narrow, grasping policy which confines such grents to Western Roads alone. Even to the people of the West, the great Canals and Railroads of New-York are as important and beneficent as those of Illinois or Missouri. These States should be willing to unite on some fair and equal system, like that outlined in Mr. Bennett's bill now before the House, and let the Old States have a taste if they demand a bountcous feast for the New.

On one other point we desire light. The Western Roads, it is urged, benefit the East, by opening new avenues for internal trade. There is truth in this, though the rule indicated should work both ways; but we want to know, before favoring an extension of the Land-grant system, whether Pennsylvania owns the trade of all the States west of her, so that New-York and New-England can only enjoy so much of it and on such terms as she sees fit to concede. - Until this point is cleared up, and the rights of all placed on a footing of equality, we think no Eastern Member should vote an acre of Public Land in aid of a Western Railroad.

Having thus defined our position, we give place to a Western friend's letter, developing and commending one of the great Railrond schemes now demanding the attention of Congress. It will be found on our third

THE TIMES WE LIVE IN.

Almost every day gives birth to some new and subtle calculation, from the brain of some Wall-st. financier, showing either that the admitted pressure in the Money Market is factitious, needless wanton, or that it is on the very verge of passing away. To day the Banks are criticized as timid, short-sighted and selfish; to morrow the holders of Cotton, of Grain, or Meats, may be stelen. dealt with fer bolding them too high and not sending them forward fast enough to supply a present sufficiency of Bills of Exchange; and next it will be discovered that the Emperor Nicholas, or Louis Napoleon, or some other potentate, is very mysteriously draining away our Specie in order to strengthen himself for some impending convulsion. If a steamship starts for Europe without a large shipment of Gold, the fact is made the text for sanguine auguries that the pressure is ended, and that henceforth we are more likely to be importing Specie than shipping it. But the next steamer takes Half a Million, and now the same prophets of smooth things will figure up the large sums we are constantly receiving from California, and prove that we ought to send abroad at least two Millions per month-that Exchanges would not be natural and healthy otherwise. One day we have the Treasury Returns paraded to show that our Exports nearly or quite balance our Imports: and the next will see the writer of the above congratulating the business public on a new Railroad Loan, negotiated or about to be effected in London, which will secure a supply of Exchange and consequent case in the Money Market for a month; though what need there can be for our people's negotiating Loans abroad, or how they can operate to give case to our Money Market, unless we are running in debt to Europe-in other words, importing more goods than we really pay for-it would puzzle even a Wall at financier to set forth.

But occasionally an incident transpires calculated to let in a ray of light on our Commercial and Monetary relations. The late destruction of the unopened Lafarge Hotel is one of this kind. Here was a house of public entertainment about to be opened in our city, to afford food and lodging to some three or four hundred residents and travelers-some of them rich, doubtless, but the majority merchants, planters, engineers, &c. in active life and in keen pursuit of yet unrealized fortunes. To afford satisfactory bousehold and table accommodations to these in addition to the Quarter of a Million spent in building the house, furniture, plate, porcelain, movable decorations, &c. were ordered and in good part received, which could not have cost less in the aggregate than another Quarter of a Million, making the entire cost of the establishment, when ready for use. at least Half a Million Pollars, to which at least One Hundred Thousand more would naturally be added for Wines and Liquors. And of this mighty aggregate of \$350,000 for furnishing and plenishing a by no means nammoth botel, we are confident that not less than three-fourths-probably nearer seven-eighths-are Foreign products, in payment for which Gold must be sent abroad. Indeed, as such a Hotel would not be likely consciously to lay in the Wines of Newark and the Brandies composed mainly of New-York Whisky, we hardly know one article of any importance that enters into the furnishing and providing of such a house which is not imported. Not that we cannot and do not make in this country beautiful Carpets, Curtains, Counterpanes, &c. &c. but we grieve to say that the simple fact that they are made here stamps them as vulgar and unworthy of admission into such a temple of elegance and luxury. So our skillful artisans and shrewd inventors are dissuaded from attempting to rival the most ecatly and tasteful fabrics of the Old World by the consideration that the most decided success would be unavailing, since the mere fact that their goods were made in America would prevent their being looked at by the only class of Americans able to pay for them.

The extravegance wherewith our great Hotels are furnished and fitted up would be of small account if it stood alone; but unhappily it does not. An instance recently came under our knowledge of a rich importing merchant-we rejuice to say, not an American-who.

whereby the bare location of a Railroad would insure | as in his judgment became a man worth Two Millions and sumptuousness of his furniture, but let it here suffice that the first principle laid down and arowed by that was good enough to form a part of the furnishing of and has condescended to make money out of us; but beyond that, he evidently considers us of very small account.

Even if the Rich only, including those who mistakenly suppose themselves so, were infected by this mania of extravagance, its evils would be far less formidable. But there are some thousands of Mechanics and Artisans in our city who have received during 1852 from fifty to two hundred per cent, more recompense for their labor than sufficed them a few years aro, while the necessary cost of their subsistence has not been twelve per cent more than it was then. How much of the surplus have they saved! Some of them, we know, have lived frugally, but they are exceptions to a very general rule. Many an artisan or clerk who formerly lived on nine or ten dollars per week, and only asked to have steady employment at that rate, has this year averaged twenty to thirty dollars per week and not saved fifty dollars out of the whele. So, many a journeyman, with only his single self to support, has received \$10 to \$12 per week for his work, paid \$3 to \$4 of it for his board, and spent the rest-he could not now say how, and much of it in haunts that even he would blush to disclose his acquaintance with. Balls, parties, excursions, drinking parties and frolies of one sort and another have fretted away five dollars here and ten there, until 1853 left him as poor as it found him; and by and by he will he begging for work, or for a loan to carry his dependent family through a hard winter, and wondering why he is so poor when many of his former fellow-journeymen are now masters, thrifty and substantial-not remembering that they saved half their wages while he and many others squandered all of theirs.

There must come an end to the state of things we now witness-in what way or just when, we will not predict. When electricity is palpably gathering in the atmosphere, it requires no gift of prophecy to forstell that a storm most follow.

ORIGIN OF FIRES.

City, has submitted a bill which proposes to appoint a Davis was a defeated candidate for Senator, and is a dead Commissioner with a salary of \$1,500 per annum, man Foot was defeated on Repudiation and not Union whose special duty it shall be to investigate and report grounds. He praised Dickisson and Brosson, and urged upon the origin of every fire that may hereafter occur in our City. We consider the suggestion a good one. and hope it may be acted on. The objection that the Insurance Companies now make similar investigations, is overborne by the consideration that much property that burns is uninsured, and that in cases where no iusured property suffers, no insurance inquiry is made. And besides the Insurance Companies have no legal power to hold inquests and summon the attendance of witnesses. And besides, to institute an investigation now is to seem to question somebody's integrity-perhaps the truth of the story told them by the highly respeciable citizen on whose premises the fire originated. Let us have a legal investigation in every case, and a report not only on the causes of each fire that occurs, but on the means of preventing the like occurrence

the ship was almost stripped, the foremast alone standing. On the 19th, at 8 P. M., a hurricone from the WNW. came en. By the captain's orders the ship's course was kept perthward until 12 o clock. At ten minutes to 12 Scal Island light was seen, when the captain remarked that the wear round, but the ship struck. The captain and most of the passengers refused to leave the vessel, the captain elieving that the ship, being so near shore, would strike before going down. In twenty minutes after the mate left the ship she went down, with all on board. At the last accounts no bodies had been recovered. Among the lost as Dr. Malonev of Dublin, the surgeon of the ship. The following are the names of the saved, so far as Mr. Alden can remember them: In the long boat, the mate, Jos. B. Alden : second mate, J. T. Leet : a boy, John Cobbs. : the cock, named Kelley; a passenger, named O'Brien, and nine others. In the quarter-boat, the fourth mate, Mr Stevenson; a boy, named Stephen G. Withington; a weman passenger, Jane —, and seven others. In the life boat, nine sallors. In the joby-boat, the third mate, Mr. Morgan; a sallor, named Daniel O'Neil, and twelve

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Jan. 15, 1854. Your correspondent O. M., in his letter of the 11th inst.

has been led into some errors.

Controller Whittlesey did not refuse to allow Capt. Meigs' accounts for the Capital Extension. He submitted a letter to the President asking whether Capt. Meigs was to give bonds, and after full discussion and study of the laws on the subject, the President answered no. Money was then remitted to Capt. Meigs, through Mr. Whittlessy's office, for the construction of the Capitol Extension.

Some time afterwards Capt. Meigs was instructed to

send his accounts to the 3d Auditor and 3d Controller, not because these officers are less infacrilly honest than Mr. Whittlesse, but because it was found that the laws require accounts of the War Department to be audited by these ncers. The charges in plan of basement of the Capital Exten-

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1854. Some of the Southern members are startled at the discovery that Douglas's Nebraska bill is a violation of the Compromise of 1850. That it is so is very plain.

The Texas boundary bill, (a part of the Compromise) provides distinctly that the third article of the second sec of the resolutions annexing Texas, "shall not be impaired,"

a clause of which reads as follows:

"And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri Compromise line, Shavery or involcutry servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited."

That Douglas s bill does impair this provision no one will deep, for it declares that such State or States, "shall be will deep, for it declares that such State or States, as the state of received into the Union with or without Slavery as their Constitutions may prescribe." So that the prohibitory clause, se relemnly reaffirmed by the Compromise of 1850, is not only impaired but annulled. I know that this view of the matter will have great weight with some members who have been counted as faverable to Douglas's bill. And it cannot be too often reitered or too frequently pressed upon their attention. That Douglas in this matter is playing a game of " sharps," all well informed politicians here He may yet be caught in his own machinery. Should an

mendment be offered to his bill, retablishing Slavery in Nebrasks, how would be vote? How would General Cass The latter, in his Nicholson, letter, it will be remembered, takes the ground that Government shall neither prohibit or establish Slavery in new States, but leave it to the citizens thereof to determine which they will have-Freedom or Slavery.

Although Donglas permits Slavery to enter the Territor,

by his bill, and thereby effectually establishes it there, yet an affirmative pravision for its actual introduction, like that of Senator Dixon, would be more satisfactory to the South and less jesuitical in its character.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. Douglas gave notice that he should call up the Nebraska bill on Monday.

Mr Foot addressed an immense audience to night in a very inflammatory and severe speech. He denounced Gen Taylon and Mr. Sewann, and lauded Mr. Fillmonz and WERSTER. He said Mr FILLWORE never sent a Free Soller to the Senate, but withdraw those whom Gen. Tax-LOR sent. He compared President PIERCE to James the Second of England, and said Cosmisa sent disputches to Mississippi to defeat his election to the Senate. He holds Mr. F. A. CONKLING, Member of Assembly from our Creming in the utmost contempt; and says Jerranson the rejection of Mr. REDFIELD. He said DOUGLAS is the man of the age, and implored God that the President might awake, or the people would rise in their majosty. The whole South is for Dickissos and Bronsos. Mesers. whole South is for Dickinson and Baonson. DOUGLAS, JAMES, BOYD and CLEMENTS were present. Mr. STANTON occupied the chair.

A number of confirmations of Collectors, Pension Agents, Receivers, &c., have been made. Mr. REDFIELD's nomination was up, but objected to by Mr. BENJAMIN on account of the absence of Mr. Sawano. It was laid over, but he will be confirmed. The Hards are in high glee. The speeches of Messis, Cutting, Walsh and Foot have refreshed and invigorated them. Foor spoke sneeringly of the President, and was as bitter as gall upon Davis and Curning. As a Democratic speech it was decidedly QUI VIVE. unique.

The Union of this morning has a dispatch confirming the election of Mr. Brown, as United States Senator from Mississippi.

ATTON SOURCE - MEET CATTON SOU

Mr. Stanton brisily explained the object of the meeting, which was to give a cordial greeting to their friend, who was about to leave this section of the country.

Mr. Foote mounted a table and said, it was not in language of mere ceremony that he declared the deep gratitude he felt for this anexpected testimany of their respect and sympathy. He came to Washington expecting to marry only a few days to take leave of a few friends, and then proceed quietly to New York, where he proposed to embark on Friday for California, but having been invited by namerous respectable and valued friends, he did not feel at liberty to declare, more especially as it was auggested to him that certain parting words addressed to an audience like that, might to some extent, conduce to the pathle advantage, and perchance aid in asving our beloved country, for mischiefs, he feared, were not far distant. The countenances of those present reminded him of the ardious petils through which the country has passed a few years ago, when the country was shaken to the very center by extreme factions. He felt impressively that he was now within the walls of a building compied by the father of Compromise. He had just come from the ror maker he had often received wise counsels from his tips. (He here paid an elegant tribute to Mr Clay warm ly applanded.) If he deemed this nation now in safety, he would not be there, but conviction was conclusive. In his mind the country was again in peril, even more danger than the receiver was a body a reconstitution to the there, but conviction was conclusive. hips. He here paid an elegant tribute to Mr Clay, warm by appauded. I file deemed this nation now in safety, he would not be there, but conviction was conclusive. In his mind the country was again in peril, even more danger than filres years ago. This milght seems hold proposition. What were the facts? The Wilmot Proviso then was threatened as it is now, though not so openly. Have not a large body of northern factionists recently araembled in New York, dared to announce the deadly issue of a repeal of the Fuglitive Slave Law as one of the prominent senes of the Presidential campaign of '26, and the Wilmot Proviso. Another issue had been asserted there was now no Free Sul organization in the United States. Did not every man know that the monster Free Soillers was now yet dead, but simply with disafects membra, which might again be united and roused into action? The monster was fed by electing and appainting Free Soilers to office. Mesers Plok and Taylor, unentightened by experience, bestowed offices upon them; thus quietly the monster spring into existence early in the summer of 180, in a body of which he should never again be a member. He took a bold stand against confirming any known Free Soiler. He would tell a little history never before divulged. After he had declared his position, an illustrious Senator, now in the city, came to him and said, are you serious in what you said? I replied yes. Why? He said, because I concur with you. The Vice-Prosident concurs, Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster and every patrictic Senator concurs. We wish a conference with you to see if you can exterminate this growing evil. A conference occurred next morning. The result was, he was supplied with a list of Free Soil neminear then before the Senate, and they rejected every man on that lift, all agreeing that the Compromise could not accessed otherwise, all resolved to stave the monster to death if they could. He got several other similar catalegues afterward, and disposed of nearly all on the last night of the session. Mr. Fillmore als

Mr. Fillmore was a Free Soiler, originally. It was honor able to him in the highest degree, but he came to night to address the National Democrate. He believed their principles essential to true happiness and the glory of the country. Cheers. It was not a new question of spells, if so he would not discuss it. It was for principles in continuation he rebuked the polley of the Administration, appointing State Rights men in his State to conciliate them. He referred with great indigration to Mr. Cushing's letter to Massachusotts Free Soilers, apsciall telegraphed to Missachusotts Free Soilers, and in part by Mr. Cushing, He scorned to notice him. I Load apptanced He revisiwed the course of The Union with great sevenity, which was edited in part by Free Soilers, and in part by Soccesionisis—a mention sevenity and an amount newspapers. He alluded at some length to the Mississippi policy. He was defeated, too, on Union principles, but not on the State repudiation principle. Mr. Davis voted fourteen months ago in favor of a repudiation Plantars Bank, at Natchez. He was a candidate for the Sonate, not withstanding his efforts to show to the contrary; and he wrote to the members of the Legislature, solisting the election of Secretary, Mr. Davis, the dead man politically referred to he members of the Legislature, solisting the election of Secretary, Mr. Davis, the dead man politically referred to he members of the Legislature, solisting the election of Secretary, Mr. Davis, the dead man politically referred to he members of the Legislature, solisting the election of Secretary, Mr. Davis, the dead man politically referred to he members of the Legislature, solisting the election of Secretary, Mr. Davis, the dead man politically referred to he members of the Legislature XXXIIID CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 1854.

Several Executive communications were sent in.

Mr. COUPER presented a remonstrance of the citizens of full-adelphia against the establishment of a Mint in

of Initadelphia against the establishment of A. New York.

Mr. DOUGLAS gave notice, that, on Monday next, he would move to take up the Nebraska bill.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from New York, signed by men cannent in all the various walks of life, smoog whom are William and John Jay, and as Senator-Hale, praying that Congress would take the necessary steps to separate the General Government from all connection with Slavery. He said, as this subject belonged exclusively to none of the Standing Committees, he would prove its reference until the proposition for a Select Company of the reference u move its reference until the proposition for a Select Com-mittee came up. In the mean time it might lie on the

A bill for the relief of Esra Williams was reported, taken up, and passed.

Mr. WALKER reported a bill to relinquish to the State of Wisconsin, lands reserved for salt springs therein. Taken

up and passed.

A bill for the relief of John Fagan was reported and

Passed.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a letter from the Postmaster General, in reply to the resolution calling for information regarding the Northern mails. The letter states that the causes of failure since October have been shippry rails, obstructions on the track, snow storms, difficulty in creasing the Susquehanna, &c. He stated that he has urged on the railroad companies the propriety of faing 8 o cleek, A. M., as the hour of departure from Now-York with the through mails, as the 9 o clock trains are overloaded with passengers. By the 8 o'clock train through passengers could travel, and by the 9 o'clock train the local way travel could be accommodated. If this were detect the through mails could connect at Philadelphia at 1 o'clock P. M., and arrive in Washington at 7 P. M. The companies have refused to make this arrangement, and detentions from overcrowded trains with local travelers continue. But few detentions occur north and east of New York from Washington. He closes his letter as follows: The CHAIR laid before the Senate a letter from the

claims in Louisians was passed.

The Senate in Executive Session made numerous confirmations, none of special interest. Mr. Reddeld's case did not come up. Mr. Smith of Alabana, will reply to morrow to Mr. Catting on the Administration speech. Adjourned. ' HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House concur ed in the Senate's amendment to the resolution providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee to inquire and report in what form the acknowledgment of Congress and the gratitude of the nation may be most appropriately expressed to those benevolent and courageous men who were the means and providence of rescuing from death so many citizens.

Mr. FLORENCE offered resolutions expressing the

Mr. Florence offered resolutions expressing the heartfelt thanks of Congress to the rescuers, and providing for medals to be presented to them.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the resolution of Mr. Ewing proposing an amendment of the Constitution as to the mode of electing President and Vice President of the United States, made a report thereon, saying that the Committee had the benefit of an oral and interesting exposition of the important quosion by the mover of the resolution. The Committee are saisfied that there is a conviction in the public milad that evils are inseparably connected with the present mode that may and should be remedied, and believing there is now a calm in the political elements, the Committee deem it due that Congress shall propose some carefully considered amendment in the premises; they, therefore, sak to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and submit a resolution that, the Senate concurring, a Select Joint Committee be appointed of nine members of the House and five of the Senate, to which shall be referred said resolution proposing an amandment to the Constitution with instructions to take the teacter into conference and consideration of the satter into conference and consideration of the constitutions with instructions to take the teacter into con-

the House and five of the Senate to which shall be re-ferred said resolution proposing an amosalment to the Constitution, with instructions to take the matter into con-sideration and report such measure as to them shall seem meet expediant to accomplish the object. The object of Mr. Ewing's amondment to the Constitu-tion proposes to sholish the intervention of electors, and destroy the general ticket system, by dividing the States into the same number of districts as each State has Sen-

ators and Representatives.

Mr. McMULLEN moved to lay the report on the table and print h. He would like the Committee not takecopy all the morning hour.

Mr PARKER said there was no necessity for the mat

Mr. PARKER said there was no necessity for the matter standing over. He believed the subject had elicited
the stention of almost every American chiraes. Every
one complained of the evils of the precong mode of cloularg President and Vice President.

Mr. EVING asked what would be fine fate of the resolation, and whether all further inquiry would be closed, if
Mr. M. Mullen's motion should pre rail.

The SPEAKER raplied, that would be the practical
spect.

newinees. He nemented others who were confirmed.

Now he had a confession to make—Senators present build not be the facts of the resolution, and whether all further inquire would be closed, if we had never been as a true patriot, never during his administration nominated a Free Soiler, [appleause, c. 14] be avon a remarkable fact, because if the Mr. McMULLEN said: If the gentleman from Kon-

aid of Railroads though it seems to us every way prefer.

able that these Lands should be apportioned in limited areas for the Free Homesteads of Actual Settlers.

merchant—we rejuice to say, not an American—who, having married a still ricker wife, built a house and fitted it up for his future residence—such a residence basement been exceeded.